

DESOLATE SCENE ALONG THE MARNE

Battlefield Presents Picture of
Devastation After Second
Day's Fighting.

BODIES HARD TO FIND
Undergrowth Makes Victims
Difficult to Locate—Several
Villages Destroyed.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Times prints the following despatch from its correspondent at Sezanne, in the Department of the Marne:

"The territory over which the second day's battle of the Marne was fought is now a picture of devastation, abandonment and death almost too awful to describe.

"Even now many sons of the fatherland are sleeping their last sleep in the open fields and in ditches where they fell, or under hedges where they crawled, after being caught by a rifle bullet or piece of shell, or where they sought shelter from the mad rushes of the French troops, who have never lost their natural dexterity with the knife, and who at close quarters frequently throw away their rifles and fight hand to hand.

"The German prisoners are now being used on the battlefield in searching for and burying their dead comrades. Over the greater part of the huge battlefield there have now been buried at least those who died in open trenches on the plateau or on the highroads. The extensive forest area, however, has hardly been searched for bodies, although hundreds of both French and German must have sought refuge and died there. The difficulty of finding bodies is considerable on account of the undergrowth.

"Long lines of newly broken brown earth mark the graves of the victims. Some of these burial trenches are 150 yards long. The dead are placed shoulder to shoulder, and often in layers. This gives some idea of the slaughter that took place in this battle.

"The peasants, who are rapidly coming back to the scene, are marking the grave trenches with crosses, and planting flowers above or placing on them simple bouquets of dahlias, sunflowers and roses.

"Some of the hottest fighting of the prolonged battle took place around the beautiful old chateau of Mondement on a hill six miles east of Sezanne. This relic of the architectural art of Louis XIV. occupied a position which both sides regarded as strategically important. To the east it looked down into a great declivity in the shape of an immense Greek lamp with the concealed marshes of St. Gond at the bottom. Beyond are the downs and meadows of Epernay, Reims and Champagne, while the heights of Argonne stand out boldly in the distance. To the west is a rich agricultural country.

"The possession of the ridge of Mondement was vital to either the attackers or the defenders. The conflict here was of furnace intensity for four days. The Germans drove the French out in a terrific assault and then the French guns were brought to bear, followed by hand to hand fighting on the gardens and lawns of the chateau and even through the breached walls. The French again held the building for a few hours, only to retire before another determined German attack. On the fourth day they swept the Germans out again with shell fire, under which the walls of the chateau, although two or three feet thick, crumbled like paper."

"The correspondent continues that the battlefields gave many evidences of the magnificent equipment of the German army. Shrapnel shells piled in many pyramids stood on the field where they had been abandoned in the retreat and innumerable wicker panniers, constructed to hold three of the shells in such a way that there could be no movement, were scattered about.

"He adds: "The villages of Oyes, Villeneuve, Chailion and Solzy-aux-Bois were all bombarded and completely destroyed. Some fantastic capers were played by the shells, such as blowing away half a house and leaving the other half intact; going through a window and out by the back wall without damaging the interior, or going a few inches into the wall and remaining fast without exploding.

"Villeneuve, which was retaken three times, is, including its fine old church, in absolute ruins."

AISNE FIGHT AN INFERNO.

British Soldier Tells of Firing Until
Rifles Burned Up.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Times publishes the following despatch sent on Wednesday by one of its correspondents from a point behind the lines of the allies at Senlis:

"The allies succeeded in crossing the Aisne Sunday after a most desperate struggle. On the north bank the Germans were able to reform their lines and obtained large reinforcements. On Monday a second and greater battle opened all along the line. Details are scanty, but there is every indication that the struggle has been, if possible, more terrible and greater than the struggle on the banks of the Marne.

"Gen. von Kluck's defence demanded the allies' utmost strength and determination. Scrambling attacks have been made and sustained in a manner that will make this battle one of the most momentous of the whole campaign. I have heard narratives how columns went down again and again to the blazing death in the valley and how the men worked in this inferno. In the trenches likewise there are tales of heroism. A wounded private told me:

"We lay in the trench, my friend and I, and when the order to fire came we shot and shot till our rifles burned up. Still they swarmed on toward us and then my friend received a bad wound. I turned to my work again, continuing to shoot slowly. Then I rose a little too high on my shoulder. Do you know what it is like to be wounded? A little sting pierced my arm like a hot wire, too sharp almost to be sore, and my rifle fell from me. I looked at my friend then and he was dead."

Marne and Aisne Losses Believed to Be 150,000

Statements of the Prisoners and Wounded Indicate That
Germans Suffered Twice as Severely
as the Allies.

HEROISM OF FRENCH OFFICERS IS PRAISED

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, September 19.

No mention has been made in recent communiques of the losses in the fighting on the Marne and on the Aisne. It is almost impossible to estimate these losses, even approximately. Unofficial reports here have placed the allies' losses at 50,000 and of the Germans at 100,000 in the great engagement so far.

While there is no way of confirming or contradicting these estimates until the official reports are made, the statements of prisoners and of wounded soldiers would indicate that they are conservative. It also would appear that the proportion of the losses of the Germans to those of the allies is at least 2 to 1 and perhaps greater.

The orders of the day are full of deeds of heroism and sacrifice and indicate the frightful cost in men of modern warfare.

Lieut. Naquet of the 258th Infantry is one of those mentioned in the order of the day given out last night. All the officers of his company were either killed or wounded, and although wounded himself he continued directing his company with the greatest energy.

Adj. Dete, another of those mentioned, led his section in an advance until all his men were wounded. Then, while the section retired, he grabbed a gun from one of the soldiers and continued firing until he was struck and killed by a piece of a shell.

Brigadier of Dragons Voltour was mortally wounded by a shell. He cried: "Vive la France! I die for her. I am satisfied." Then he tried to sing the "Marseillaise," but died before he had uttered more than a few notes.

The great proportion of French officers killed and wounded is arousing much comment. Two reasons are ascribed for this. The zeal of the officers themselves and the orders given to the German riflemen to pick off the officers.

The order of the day issued last night gives the names of Gen. Mangin of Moroccan campaign fame, Gen. Bataille, who was killed on September 8 after displaying the greatest bravery, and Lieut. Blanc, a member of the staff of the Havas Agency, among the officers lost recently. Lieut. Blanc was mentioned for brilliant conduct in battle on August 29.

TELL OF HEAVY LOSSES.

Letters Seized by French Show Ger-

mans Suffered Terribly at Reims. BORDEAUX, Sept. 19.—The following excerpts from letters which have been seized and conversations of German prisoners have been given out officially here:

AUSTRALIAN NAVY LOSES SUBMARINE

British Admiralty Is Informed
That the A E 1 Has Met
Disaster.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A despatch from the Australian Government received by the Admiralty this afternoon announced that the submarine A E 1 had been lost. This was the official announcement from the war bureau this evening. No details were given, nor was the location of the disaster to the submarine given.

The Australian navy has two submarines of the A E class, which are the same as the British E class with a displacement of 550 tons. They carry a crew of seventy men.

U. S. OFFICER DETAINED.

Capt. McIntyre Is Aboard Ship
Seized by British.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The American Embassy and the Netherlands Legation are negotiating with the Admiralty for the release of the Holland-America steamship Ryndam, which was brought into Queenstown harbor by a British cruiser and is now under detention.

The Ryndam was on her voyage from New York to Rotterdam. There are twenty-three Americans aboard, including Capt. Augustus McIntyre, U. S. A., who had been detailed as one of the American military observers of the European war.

The Noordam of the same line was similarly taken in custody recently and a number of German and Austrian seamen on board were made prisoners of war.

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The Week in the War

SUNDAY, September 13.—Battle of the Aisne, following battle of Marne, begins. The allies cross the river Aisne in pursuit of the Germans and advance on the whole front. Amiens, which was captured September 1 by the Germans, is evacuated. King Albert takes personal command of the Belgian army and drives the Germans from the Antwerp district. Turkey preparing to impose a 100 per cent. duty on foreign textiles, shoes and alcohol as one of the first results of abrogation of special rights to foreigners in Ottoman Empire. Russians advancing their line in Galicia and endeavoring to force the surrender of the armies of the Austrian Generals Auffenberg and Dankl.

MONDAY, September 14.—Allies' left overtakes the German main army and finds that it is bracing against the attack. German Crown Prince's army retreats to escape trap set by the French. British submarine sinks German cruiser Hela. Gen. von der Goltz is said to have gone to Antwerp with offers of peace and a guarantee of protection from the Kaiser to the Belgians. The Belgians reject the offer. Police called out in Rome to protect the Austrian embassy against a mob that had assembled near the palace shouting "Down with Austria!"

TUESDAY, September 15.—Two great armies, allies and Germans, line up north of the Aisne for a new battle, and take breath for beginning of another great encounter. Reims recaptured by French. Servians begin advance northward from the Danube with army of 150,000, the purpose being, it is said, to form a junction with the Russians advancing through the Carpathians. Turkey, warned by Great Britain, decides to remain neutral rather than to risk existence as a nation.

WEDNESDAY, September 16.—The new battle line extends from the region of Noyon, through Soissons and Laon, north of the forest of Argonne and along the Meuse to the forest of Forges, and is about one hundred miles long. Germans act on defensive along the entire front. Germans concentrate large force in East Prussia which it is believed will be used for the invasion of Russian Poland and the capture of Warsaw. Belgians report that they will court-martial Commandant Meune, who was in command of the Germans at Louvain. The Belgian mission to Washington presents the protest against the ravages of the Germans in Belgium and particularly the destruction of Louvain. President Wilson replies to this commission and also to the recent communication from the Kaiser charging that the allies were using dum dum bullets and declares that the United States will not attempt to form or to express a final judgment on any of these protests.

THURSDAY, September 17.—Russians take the outer forts at Przemyśl, on the San River, and besiege Jaroslav. The Austrians and Germans concentrating on Cracow. Russian army of 500,000 men advances through Poland with Breslau, in Silesia, as its objective. Heavy fighting along the Aisne, but without any decisive results. Lord Kitchener announces in the House of Lords that the struggle will be long and that the allies will win. The British, he says, have a total of 175,000 men on the Continent and two new army corps are being prepared to send to the front.

FRIDAY, September 18.—Announcement received of the fall on September 7 of Mauberge, a French fortress on the Sambre, which was invested by Germans on August 25. Allies' army gains slight advantage on the left wing, but the Germans still hold strong positions. Youths under 20 called up by Austrian, German and French Governments. Russians drive back Austrian army on the San and engage it in a battle fifty miles west of Lemberg. President Wilson barred from taking further steps in the way of making peace by the tenor of the replies received from the belligerents, and belief is held that he must wait until he has some definite overtures from either side.

SATURDAY, September 19.—The battle of the Aisne in its seventh day without any decisive action. Both sides are strongly entrenched and localized attacks are taking place all along the line. Beaumont, near the Lorraine frontier, stormed by the Germans and 2,500 prisoners reported captured. Servians driven back in their attempted invasion of Austrian territory. German eastern army continues operation in Russian Poland. Austrian army attempts to form new front in Galicia. Russian army preparing for final assault upon the fortress of Przemyśl.

(To be continued next Sunday.)

WALL PARTY REACHES SPAIN.

Reported at San Sebastian After
Motoring Across French Frontier.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Sept. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall and Mrs. Charles Wall arrived at the Hotel Maria Cristina today. They motored from Biarritz.

PEACE BUBBLE BURST.

That's the View of the Administration's
Efforts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—In official and diplomatic quarters today the recent fruitless efforts of the Administration to open a way toward peace in Europe were regarded as a burst bubble. It was generally admitted that the way is now closed to any further action by President Wilson as long as the belligerents continue in their present state of mind.

It was indicated that the President does not even consider it worth while to transmit to the diplomatic representatives of France, Great Britain and Russia the non-committal statement of Germany's position which was received from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin.

Through the British and French Ambassadors have been in frequent communication with the State Department since the receipt of Ambassador Gerard's despatch acting Secretary Lansing has not communicated to them the text or contents of the message from Berlin.

AUSTRIAN SHIP CAPTURED.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A Rome despatch to the Star says that an Austrian steamship, flying the Greek flag and carrying a cargo of arms and ammunition for Albania, has been captured in the Adriatic by cruisers.

France Again Ships to England.

BOULOGNE, Sept. 19.—The first cargo sent to England since the beginning of the war was shipped today.

SAVED MANY TRUNKS.

E. P. Gaston Says Thousands Re-

main Unclaimed in Germany.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—E. P. Gaston, the European manager for Funk & Wagnalls, the publishers, has returned from Germany, where, it will be remembered, he went to collect the baggage of American tourists. It is estimated that there are 25,000 unclaimed pieces of baggage, the property of Americans, in Germany. Of this amount Mr. Gaston saved several thousand.

Special facilities were given to him and baggage wagons were placed at his disposal. Railroad officials were ordered to assist him in every way and he passed freely in places where even German civilians are forbidden to go. Mr. Gaston noted a prevailing enthusiasm in the mass of the nation and says that life in Berlin is normal and that food prices have not risen.

British and American women are working in the Red Cross hospitals. Mr. Gaston talked with Herr Ballin, head of the Hamburg-American Line, who, though the line's business is at a standstill, was cheerful and confident of the issue.

"In fact," Mr. Gaston said, "all Germans are most optimistic and nowhere did I see any sign of doubt."

6,000 AMERICANS ON THEIR WAY HOME

Carnegie, a Passenger on Mauretania, Refuses to Discuss
the War.

OBEY PRESIDENT WILSON

Relief Work Near End—Cruiser
Tennessee to Start Back
on October 1.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Six thousand Americans left for the United States today on six steamships sailing from various British ports, raising the total of returning Americans who have left during the present week to 15,000.

Among the passengers who sailed from Liverpool on the Mauretania to-day for New York were Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, the Rev. Paul Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hageman, Miss Cecilia Iselin, Count de la Maza, Col. Gordon McCabe, C. B. Newbold, W. S. Porter, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, J. P. Rosenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Philip Lee Warner and Frederick W. Whitridge.

Mr. Carnegie declined to discuss the war. He said that as an American he must follow President Wilson's lead and remain neutral.

The American relief committee's weekly report, issued by Chairman Herbert C. Hoover, states that 957 Americans have been assisted in the past seven days and that since August 6, 8,637 Americans have received assistance from the committee. The total number of Americans returning from English ports since August 6 is 87,000.

TENNESSEE SAILS OCT. 1.

Secretary Breckinridge Believes
Relief Work Is Finished.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Henry S. Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War, will sail homeward on the armored cruiser Tennessee on October 1. He will be accompanied by a majority of the officers who came with him to Europe.

The American relief work will be handed over to such permanent organizations as relief committees, embassies and consulates to carry on. Mr. Breckinridge believes the work of relieving stranded Americans in Europe is done and that it is not necessary for him to remain any longer.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS ARE LOYAL TO KAISER

"Vorwaerts," for First Time,
Is Being Sold on Govern-
ment Property.

WOMEN SHOW HEROISM

Refuse to Wear Mourning Be-
cause Loved Ones Have
Died for Country.

By JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON,
War correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.
BERLIN, September 2.

During the war the Socialist movement has disappeared from Germany. The Socialist Deputies to a man voted for the war credits, and Vorwaerts, the famous Socialist daily paper, turned patriotic. It may now for the first time in history be sold not only in the railway news stands (Government property) but even in the army.

The Kaiser has, so to speak, forgiven the Socialists, and the Socialists have forgiven the Kaiser, at least until the war is over. Proclamations are hung in the shop windows signed "Wilhelm, I. R." saying, "Now I recognize no parties—only Germans."

Hawkers in the streets shout: "Here's your war extra Vorwaerts, all about the great victory—60,000 Russians captured and killed."

I went to the office of Vorwaerts to interview the editors, of whom there are fifteen or sixteen, acting cooperatively, all equal one with the other. At least so one of them informed me. I intended to put a couple of difficult questions to the editors of Vorwaerts, and apparently succeeded. At least, after first consenting to be interviewed, they declined to answer my questions.

With the women it is a point of honor. They shall show no tears, red eyes or even sorrowful faces in public, and no mourning that was not worn before the war on the street. None of the dead, not even the high officers, is to be returned to home for burial. All are to lie in the battlefields.

Think what you please of the merits of this war, but doubt not one thing: This is a race of warriors and war women. Never before in their history have Germans been in a mood so profound and so exalted, so unified and so individually unselfish as now. The war is the religion of the nation and the army is filled with gods.



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